52. Andrew Cowan House

1219 Summit Avenue
Eastern Parkway to Summit Avenue

This large brick American Foursquare, detailed with Tuscan motifs, was built in the early 20th century for Andrew Cowan. It was under Cowan's direction that the Salmagundi Club led a campaign to develop a parks system in Louisville and to invite renowned landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted to design it. Cowan later became director of the Parks Commission.

53. Collings Estate

1297 Trevilian Way

The house was built by Ben Collings in 1944 on an existing foundation, after the previous house burned. Collings, a building materials supplier who specialized in concrete, did his best to fireproof the building, constructing it of eight-inch thick reinforced concrete walls faced with brick. The floors of the building are concrete, and the roof is copper with a layer of slate. Metro Parks uses Collings' house as its headquarters.

54. Trough Springs / Tecoma

Trough Springs Road off Dundee Road

This house was built for Jonathon and Sarah Hite Clark. Jonathon Clark was the eldest brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark, founder of the city of Louisville. The house was built in 1802 on the south fork of Beargrass Creek. The three-bay main block complemented by a front gable and flanking gabled wings is quite similar to Spring Station off Lexington Road.

55. Hayfield

3200 Bunker Hill Road

Hayfield is one of the best examples of Greek Revival architecture in the city. The original rear section of this house is believed to have been built ca.1790. The house was named by owner Col. George Hancock in 1834 following completion of the brick Greek Revival front section. This house may have been designed by English architect Maj. Thomas Lewinski, known for his work in Lexington during the 1840s and 1850s.

56. Petersburg

Newburg and Old Shepherdsville Roads

First known as the Wet Woods, this swampland was believed to be uninhabitable. Eliza Tevis, a freed slave, moved here because it was one of the only sections of the county where land was sold to African-Americans. She and husband Henry Tevis bought 40 acres and operated a prosperous farm, worked by 50 slaves and other hired white laborers. The settlement was known as Petersburg following occupation by freed slave Peter Laws after the Civil War. The Forest Home Cemetery, where Eliza Tevis is buried, was incorporated in 1838 and is still located at the site.

57. Newburg

Old Shepherdsville and Rangeland Roads

Newburg or "new town" was founded by four German immigrant families, the Heafers, Harts, Hearings and Arnolds, in the 1830s. The Shively, Hikes, Brentlinger, Oldham, Bullitt and Seelbach families also had settled in the area by 1879. The community was located just south of Petersburg and the Wet Woods. Newburg served as a stage coach stop for Louisville. A post office, blacksmith's shop, hotel, store and several other businesses sprung up around the initial farms, and the community became a self-sustained settlement.

58. Clearwater Farm

1814 Fern Valley Road

This two-story brick I-house was probably built by John Burks in the 1820s on part of his 1,000 acres. This house is distinguished by its Flemish bond brickwork facade and the reeded Ionic pilasters and sidelights at the main entrance. The interior of the building is graced by reeded woodwork with bulls-eye corner blocks and a graceful spiral staircase. The mantles are decorated with slender, fluted columns and Greek key and scalloped fretwork.